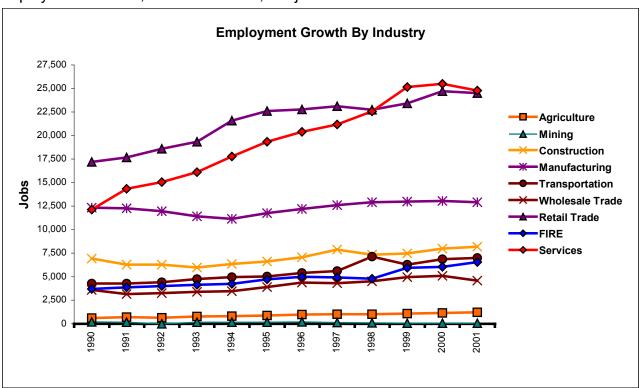
Employment In Chesterfield County

Introduction

Employment is an important indicator of the prosperity of a given area. Employment in Chesterfield County was examined for the years 1990 to 2001 using data form the Virginia Employment Commission. The data is based on the two-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code, of which there are nine major industrial classifications: agriculture, mining, construction, manufacturing, transportation, wholesale trade, retail trade, finance and services.

Employment By Industry

There were a total of 89,790 jobs in Chesterfield County in 2001. In Chesterfield County the dominating industries in terms of employment are the service sector, with 27 percent, and retail-trade sector with 27 percent of the jobs in Chesterfield. Manufacturing ranks third in the county for employment, with 12,934 jobs. Construction, transportation, wholesale trade and finance each provide 4,000 to 8,000 jobs. Agriculture and mining make up the smallest employment sectors, with less than 1,300 jobs each.

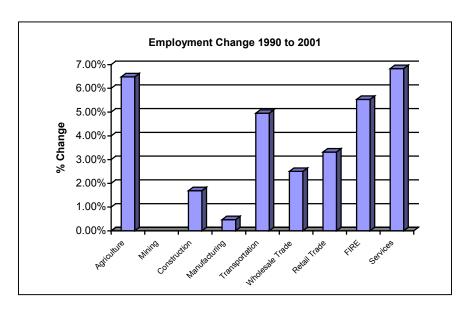


Between 1990 and 1998, retail trade was the dominant employment sector. However, the services sector experienced rapid growth from 1990 to 1999 and surpassed the retail trade sector in 1998 to become the dominant employment industry by 2001. The number of people employed in the service sector reached its maximum in 2000 and started to decline in 2001. The manufacturing industry has maintained a steady growth rate in employment since 1993. There have been no significant changes in the other industries over the 1990-2001 time frame.

	Employment In Chesterfield County By Industry											
Industries	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Non Agricultural ¹	76,349	78,178	80,222	81,986	86,559	90,897	94,038	96,971	100,089	103,627	107,146	106,467
Private	61,049	62,721	64,479	66,082	70,535	75,059	78,413	80,766	83,135	87,405	90,546	89,790
Non Manufacturing ²	48,707	50,449	52,497	54,674	59,394	63,303	66,210	68,165	70,234	74,403	77,506	76,856
Agriculture	615	698	661	771	828	895	979	1,011	1011	1,090	1,168	1,207
Mining	208	158	NA	153	154	181	188	124	111	57	59	63
Construction	6,950	6,274	6,298	5,996	6,356	6,614	7,085	7,880	7,348	7,467	8,000	8,183
Manufacturing	12,342	12,272	11,982	11,407	11,141	11,748	12,200	12,599	12,901	12,995	13,040	12,934
Transportation	4,273	4,297	4,425	4,751	4,957	5,039	5,418	5,593	7,124	6,292	6,880	7,002
Wholesale Trade	3,618	3,159	3,276	3,409	3,479	3,919	4,402	4,318	4,506	4,975	5,111	4,593
Retail Trade	17,209	17,667	18,598	19,337	21,576	22,593	22,760	23,125	22,746	23,414	24,718	24,492
FIRE	3,702	3,862	4,008	4,141	4,260	4,710	4,997	4,932	4,808	5,950	6,062	6,552
Services	12,133	14,224	15,069	16,116	17,784	19,851	20,381	21,182	22,579	25,157	25,509	24,764

Source: Virginia Employment Commission

¹non-agricultural includes government agencies, as will as private employers in all industries except agriculture forestry and fisheries ²non-manufacturing includes only private employers in non-manufacturing industries

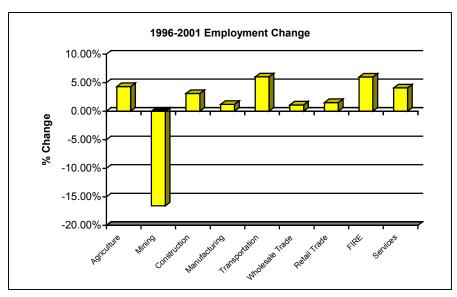


Employment Change 1990-2001

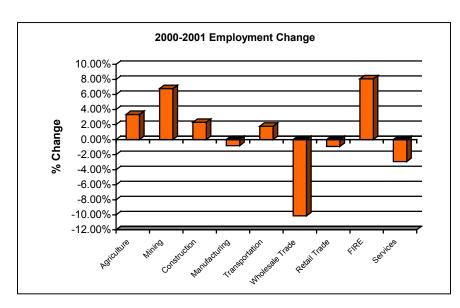
The chart shows the long-term growth of the different sectors of the county's economy. The data shows positive growth in agriculture, transportation, trade, finance and the service industries in a long-term analysis. The mining industry had shown very little growth.

Employment Change 1996-2001

This time frame shows employment trends in the different industries. When compared to the 11-year growth, the past five years have witnessed low growth for employment in many industries. The lowest growth occurred in the mining industry, which lost 16 percent of its employment. The construction, manufacturing, retail-trade and wholesale-trade



industries show a 1 percent to 2 percent employment increase. The industries that had higher growth in the past five years were agriculture, transportation, finance and services.



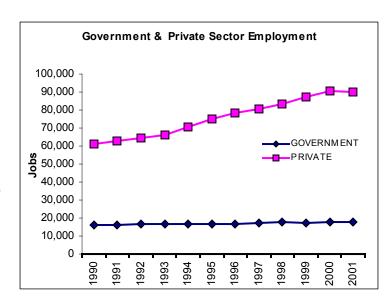
Employment Change 2000-2001

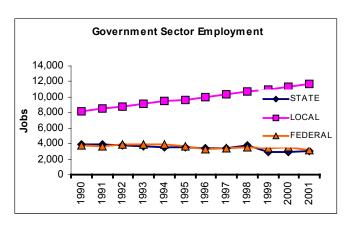
To understand the short-term conditions in employment, the percentage change for 2000 and 2001 was also analyzed. It was found that except for the finance, agriculture, construction, transportation and mining industries, all other industries showed declining trends. Significant losses in employment occurred in wholesale trade, followed by the service, retail and manufacturing industries.

Employmen	Employment Change in Industries Over 3 Different Time Periods									
Industries	1990-2001	1996-2001	2000-2001							
Agriculture	6.48%	4.32%	3.34%							
Mining	NA	-16.58%	6.78%							
Construction	1.69%	3.10%	2.29%							
Manufacturing	0.47%	1.19%	-0.81%							
Transportation	4.95%	6.01%	1.77%							
Wholesale Trade	2.50%	1.09%	-10.14%							
Retail Trade	3.32%	1.51%	-0.91%							
FIRE	5.53%	5.98%	8.08%							
Service	6.83%	4.08%	-2.92%							

Government and Private Sector Employment

Over the past 11 years, the government sector has shown only marginal growth in employment. For further analysis, the government agencies were classified into federal, state and local governments. Federal and state governments have had some fluctuation in their employment levels, while local government has shown a steady increase over the same period. Local government provided over 12,000 jobs in 2001, compared to 8,000 in 1990.





Employment opportunities in the private sector have shown a gradual increase from 61,049 employees in 1990 to 90,546 employees in 2000. Private-sector employment makes up an average of about 81 percent of the county's total employment yearly in this same period. Private-sector employment dropped slightly from 2000 to 2001.

Government and Private Sector Employment										
Years	Total Industries	Private	Government							
rears	Total muustries	Private	State	Local	Federal					
1990	76,963	61,049	3,897	8,208	3,810					
1991	78,877	62,721	3,941	8,536	3,679					
1992	80,883	64,479	3,764	8,804	3,836					
1993	82,757	66,082	3,623	9,123	3,928					
1994	87,387	70,535	3,547	9,469	3,836					
1995	91,792	75,060	3,501	9,586	3,646					
1996	95,017	78,414	3,354	9,934	3,315					
1997	97,982	80,766	3,463	10,374	3,379					
1998	101,101	83,136	3,773	10,722	3,511					
1999	104,717	87,404	2,897	10,981	3,435					
2000	108,314	90,546	2,951	11,301	3,516					
2001	107,674	89,790	3,016	11,715	3,154					

Source: Virginia Employment Commission

Methodology and Data Sources

The following terms and calculations were used in this section of the report:

- Employment is any type of work performed, or services rendered, in exchange for money, tuition, fees, books, supplies, room or for any other benefit. Employment figures are expressed as full-time-equivalent employment, a computed statistic representing the number of full-time employees that could have been employed if the reported number of hours worked by part-time employees had been worked by full-time employees. This statistic is calculated by dividing the "part-time hours paid" by the standard number of hours for full-time employees in the particular government and then adding the resulting quotient to the number of full-time employees.
- The percentage change was calculated using the formula "Current year value Previous year value / Previous year value X 100"
- Percentage change was calculated for three time frames to show the difference in long-term, short-term and current changes in employment.
- The finance, insurance and real estate industry sector was abbreviated as FIRE.

The information found in this section of the report came from the following sources:

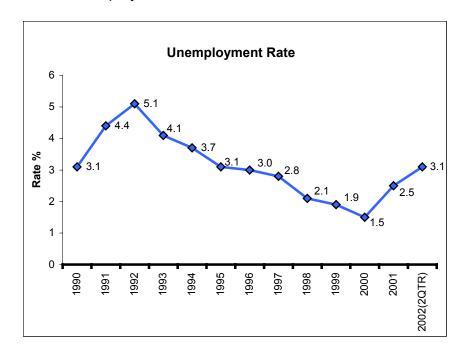
- The Virginia Employment Commission data found at www.vec.va.us
- United States Census definitions found at www.census.gov

Unemployment In Chesterfield County

	Chesterfield County Employment & Unemployment Rates									
Years	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Rank					
1990	119,510	115,800	3,703	3.1%						
1991	126,110	120,499	5,611	4.4%						
1992	130,010	123,390	6,620	5.1%						
1993	129,900	124,539	5,361	4.1%						
1994	134,020	129,018	5,002	3.7%						
1995	137,246	133,033	4,213	3.1%						
1996	132,813	128,769	4,044	3%						
1997	133,405	129,647	3,758	2.8%						
1998	139,423	136,472	2,951	2.1%						
1999	140,692	137,971	2,721	1.9%						
2000	143,535	414,351	2,184	1.5%						
2001	145,467	141,760	3,707	2.5%						
2002 (2QTR)	149,995	145,343	4,652	3.1%	30(96)					

Source: Virginia Employment Commission

Chesterfield County historically has had a relatively low unemployment rate. In recent times the unemployment rate was at it's highest in 1992 when it reached 5.1 percent of the total work force. There had been a steady decrease in the unemployment rate, which reached 1.5 percent in 2000. Since then, the trend has been an increasing unemployment rate, which reached 3.1 percent in the second quarter of 2002. Out of 96 counties in Virginia, Chesterfield County ranks 30th in unemployment.



Methodology and Data Sources

The following terms and calculations were used in this section of the report:

- The **civilian labor force** comprises all civilians 16 years old and older classified as employed or unemployed.
- Employed persons are all civilians who, during the reference week, did any work at all as paid employees in their own businesses, professions, or on their own farms, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family. This also includes all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, child-care problems, maternity or paternity leave, labor-management disputes, job training, or other family or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs. Each person is counted only once, even if he or she holds more than one job.
- Unemployed people are all those who had no employment during the reference
 week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific
 efforts to find employment some time during the four-week period ending with the
 reference week. Those who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had
 been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed.
- The unemployment rate for all civilian workers represents the number of unemployed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.
- An unemployment rate of 4 to 6 percent is considered "healthy." Lower rates are seen as inflationary due to the upward pressure on salaries; higher rates threaten a decrease in consumer spending.

The information found in this section of the report came from the following source:

 The Virginia Employment Commission data found through its Web site at www.vec.state.va.us.

Personal Income In Chesterfield County

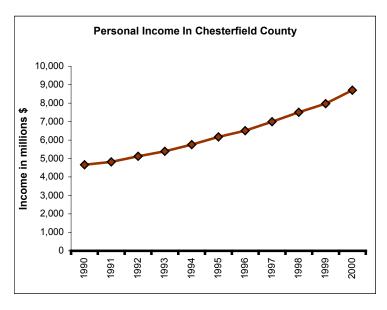
Definition

To study per capita personal income in the county, data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis was used. Personal income is defined as the income received by persons from all possible sources of income. Per capita personal income is the income of an area or industry divided by the population of that area or industry.

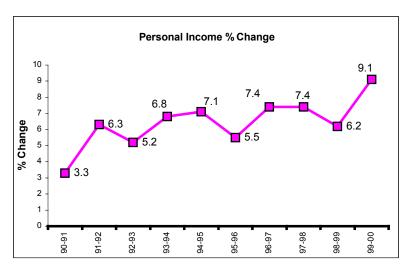
	Chesterfield County Personal Income										
Years	Population ¹	Personal Income	Personal Income % Change	Per Capita Personal Income ²	Per Capita Personal Income As % of U.S. ²						
1990	211,727	\$ 4,661,694000		\$ 22,017	112						
1991	218,656	\$ 4,814,351000	3.3 %	\$ 22,018	110						
1992	224,914	\$ 5,118,990000	6.3 %	\$ 22,760	109						
1993	230,170	\$ 5,387,626000	5.2 %	\$ 23,407	109						
1994	234,854	\$ 5,756,112000	6.8 %	\$ 24,509	110						
1995	240,360	\$ 6,167,473000	7.1 %	\$ 25,659	110						
1996	244,741	\$ 6,507,882000	5.5 %	\$ 26,591	110						
1997	249,235	\$ 6,989,577000	7.4 %	\$ 28,044	110						
1998	252,618	\$ 7,507,578000	7.4 %	\$ 29,719	111						
1999	256,555	\$ 7,971,405000	6.2 %	\$ 31,071	112						
2000	260,914	\$ 8,699,539000	9.1 %	\$ 33,343	113						

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

¹Census Bureau midyear population estimates. Estimates for 1990-2000 reflect county population estimates available as of April 2002 ²Per capita personal income was computed using Census Bureau midyear population estimates. Estimates for 1990-2000 reflect county population estimates available as of April 2002. See footnote 1.



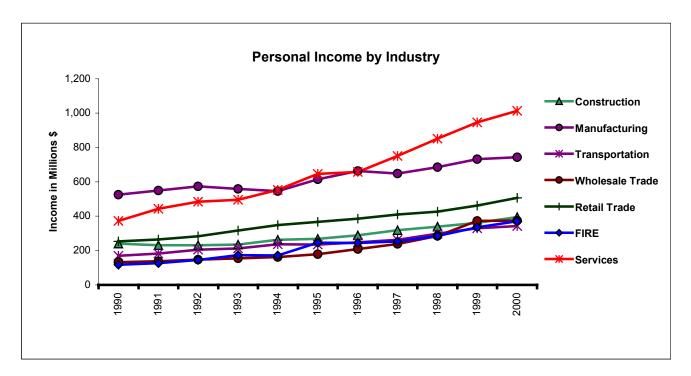
The growth of personal income in the county has increased from approximately \$4.7 billion in 1990 to \$8.7 billion in 2000. This is roughly an 87 percent increase during this time period.



There was a significant fluctuation in personal income growth in the county between 1990 and 2000. Despite this, Chesterfield County has experienced an average annual growth in personal income of approximately 6.4 percent. The greatest increase in personal income occurred between 1999 and 2000, when the increase reached 9.1 percent.

Personal Income by Industry

On a whole, all sectors of Chesterfield's employment have shown an increasing positive trend in personal income since 1990, and especially since 1996. Personal income in the service industry has shown the greatest increase over all other industries with 27 percent. It surpassed the manufacturing industry's personal income in 1995, and has continued to increase at a rapid pace. Next to the service industry, the manufacturing industry provides the next-highest personal income amount. Following manufacturing is retail trade, which nearly parallels the growth in personal income with that of the manufacturing sector. Due to the low number of businesses in the agriculture and mining industries, these were not taken into account in this analysis.



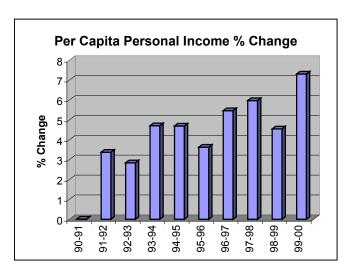
	Personal Income by Industry										(in thousands \$)		
Industries	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000		
Agriculture	10,879	12,387	11,426	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	17,529	(D)	24,452	(D)		
Mining	7,069	5,803	5,708					5,660	(D)	4,230	(D)		
Willing	7,009	5,603		(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	5,000	, ,	4,230	, ,		
Construction	240,822	231,135	231,433	234,264	262,876	268,656	289,361	317,981	339,267	361,144	395,133		
Manufacturing	525,287	549,703	573,792	559,544	545,081	614,870	663,944	649,051	685,464	732,894	742,689		
Transportation	169,914	183,380	204,463	211,498	235,914	235,658	247,377	262,435	297,295	330,057	343,053		
Wholesale Trade	132,377	137,396	147,364	154,671	162,435	179,178	208,004	238,676	285,807	372,683	374,702		
Retail Trade	253,252	264,237	284,065	315,861	348,605	367,763	385,855	410,414	426.085	461,537	506,819		
rtotaii rrado	200,202	201,201	201,000	010,001	0.10,000	001,100	000,000	110,111	120,000	101,001	000,010		
FIRE	116,507	125,800	145,183	173,080	171,978	246,097	243,480	253,800	285,925	334,948	370,412		
Services	372,860	442,976	483,786	496,483	553,532	647,014	657,372	751,751	851,776	946,123	1,014,066		

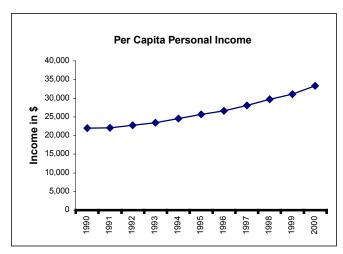
(D) Disclosed Information

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

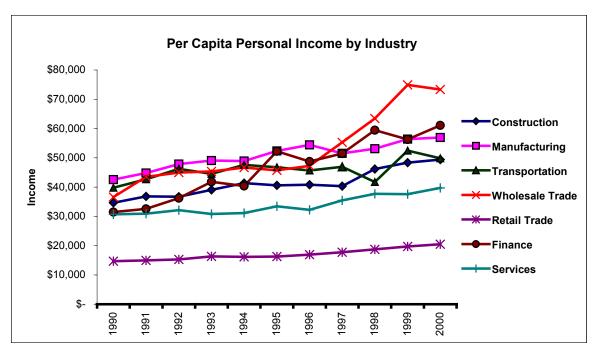
Per Capita Personal Income

The growth of per capita personal income has shown an increasing trend since 1990. It increased from \$22,017 in 1990 to \$33,343 in 2000, a 51 percent increase.





Per capita personal income has grown an average of 4.3 percent annually between 1990 and 2000. The maximum change over the years was between 1999 and 2000, when the per capita personal income grew over 7 percent.



Per Capita Personal Income by Industry

Employees in the manufacturing sector have historically enjoyed the highest per capita income of all sectors of Chesterfield's economy. However, the wholesale-trade industry surpassed the manufacturing industry to have the highest per capita income since 1997. The finance industry has also surpassed manufacturing in per capita personal income and provided the second-highest per capita income of all sectors in 2000.

Per Capita Personal Income by Industry									I	ln \$	
Industries	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Construction	34,651	36,840	36,747	39,070	41,359	40,619	40,841	40,353	46,171	48,365	49,392
Manufacturing	42,561	44,793	47,888	49,053	48,926	52,338	54,422	51,516	53,133	56,398	56,955
Transportation	39,765	42,676	46,206	44,517	47,592	46,767	45,658	46,922	41,731	52,457	49,862
Wholesale Trade	36,588	43,494	44,983	45,371	46,690	45,720	47,252	55,275	63,428	74,911	73,313
Retail Trade	14,716	14,957	15,274	16,335	16,157	16,278	16,953	17,748	18,732	19,712	20,504
FIRE	31,471	32,574	36,223	41,797	40,370	52,250	48,725	51,460	59,469	56,294	61,104
Services	30,731	30,904	32,105	30,807	31,125	33,436	32,254	35,490	37,724	37,609	39,753

Although the service industry has dominated the employment and personal income areas of the economy, the per capita personal income is comparatively lower than the other industry sectors. Retail trade, which ranks among the top three in terms of employment and personal income, has the lowest per capita income of all of the sectors.

Methodology and Data Sources

The following terms and calculations were used in this section of the report:

- Persons consist of individuals, not-for-profit institutions that primarily serve individuals, private noninsured welfare funds and private trust funds. Personal income is calculated as the sum of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, proprietors' income with inventory valuation adjustment (IVA) and capital consumption adjustment (CCAdj), rental income of persons with CCAdj, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and transfer payments to persons, less personal contributions for social insurance.
- Personal income is defined as the income that is received by persons from
 participation in production, both government and business transfer payments, and
 government interest, which is treated like a transfer payment. It is calculated as the
 sum of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, proprietors' income with
 inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments, rental income of persons
 with capital consumption adjustment, personal dividend income, personal interest
 income, and transfer payments to persons, less personal contributions for social
 insurance.
- The personal income of an area is the income that is received by, or on behalf of, all
 the individuals who live in the area. Therefore, the estimates of personal income are
 presented by the place of residence of the income recipients.
- Per capita personal income is calculated as the personal income of the residents
 of an area divided by the population of that area as of July 1 for the reference year.
- The percentage change was calculated using the formula "Current year value Previous year value / Previous year value X 100."
- When industries had disclosed information for certain years, those industries were not considered for analysis.

The information found in this section of the report came from the following sources:

• The Bureau of Economic Analysis as found through its Web site at www.bea.gov.